

# **EXHIBIT 16**

**U.S. Patent No. 8,432,892**

Claim 10	Identification
10.pre A first access point for a multi-channel radio system, said first access comprising:	<p>Verizon sells Access Points that are compatible with mesh network systems (which operate on multiple channels, <i>i.e.</i>, “multi-channel radio systems”).</p> <div data-bbox="593 442 1892 980" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"><h1>Fios Extender</h1><h2>Take your Wi-Fi to the next level!</h2><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Receives the Wi-Fi signal from your <u>Verizon Router (CR1000A)</u> or <u>Fios Router (GS3100)</u> and extends Wi-Fi coverage</li><li>• Supports the fastest Wi-Fi speeds available (Wi-Fi 6)</li><li>• Tri-band Technology for optimized Wi-Fi experience</li><li>• Dedicated Wi-Fi backhaul / Wired backhaul (MoCA 2.5 / Ethernet)</li><li>• Includes Self Organizing Networks (SON) functionality</li><li>• Enjoy a single Wi-Fi Network name throughout your home (both 2.4 &amp; 5 GHz bands)</li><li>• Easy Install – Plug &amp; Play</li></ul><p>If you are currently using the <u>Verizon Router (CR1000A)</u> or <u>Fios Router (G3100)</u>, you can purchase a Fios Extender from the <u>Fios equipment and accessories store</u>.</p></div> <p><a href="https://www.verizon.com/supportresources/content/dam/verizon/support/consumer/documents/internet/fios-extender-datasheet.pdf">https://www.verizon.com/supportresources/content/dam/verizon/support/consumer/documents/internet/fios-extender-datasheet.pdf</a></p> <div data-bbox="593 1086 1275 1201" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compatible with Wi-Fi Mesh system</li><li>• Secure remote management using HTTPS or My Fios app</li></ul></div> <p><a href="https://fccid.io/RAXE3200/User-Manual/User-Manual-4344329.pdf">https://fccid.io/RAXE3200/User-Manual/User-Manual-4344329.pdf</a></p>

Claim 10	Identification
	<p><b>mesh basic service set (MBSS):</b> A basic service set (BSS) that forms a self-contained network of mesh stations (STAs) that use the same mesh profile. An MBSS contains zero or more mesh gates, and can be formed from mesh STAs that are not in direct communication.</p> <p>IEEE 802.11 – 2020</p> <p><b>4.3.21.5.6 Mesh coordination function (MCF)</b></p> <p>A mesh STA uses the mesh coordination function (MCF) for channel access. MCF consists of EDCA (contention based channel access defined in 10.24.2) and MCCA (controlled channel access defined in 10.24.3). MCCA is a reservation based channel access method and aims to optimize the efficiency of frame exchanges in a mesh BSS.</p> <p>IEEE 802.11 – 2020</p> <p><b>4.5.8 Radio measurement service</b></p> <p>The Radio measurement service provides the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— The ability to request and report radio measurements in supported channels.</li> <li>— The ability to perform radio measurements in supported channels.</li> <li>— An interface for upper layer applications to retrieve radio measurements using MLME primitives and/or MIB access.</li> <li>— Information about neighbor APs.</li> </ul>
10[a] a wireless transceiver to send and receive data; and	<p>APs include a wireless transceiver to send and receive data.</p> <p><b>access point (AP):</b> An entity that contains one station (STA) and provides access to the distribution system services, via the wireless medium (WM) for associated STAs. An AP comprises a STA and a distribution system access function (DSAF).</p> <p>IEEE 802.11 - 2020</p>

Claim 10	Identification
	<p><b>station (STA):</b> A logical entity that is a singly addressable instance of a medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) interface to the wireless medium (WM).</p> <p>NOTE—For IEEE 802.11 purposes, a station is any MAC/PHY entity providing the IEEE 802.11 MAC services. This differs from the IEEE 802 definition of ‘station,’ which includes bridges (or ‘end stations’) that are endpoints of link layer data traffic.</p>
IEEE 802.11 - 2020	
10[b] a clock,	<p>APs include a clock, such as the TSF timer.</p> <p><b>4.3.21.5.5 Mesh beaconing and synchronization</b></p> <p>In order to assist mesh discovery, mesh power management, and synchronization in a mesh BSS, all mesh STAs periodically transmit Beacon frames. Synchronization in a mesh BSS is maintained by the MBSS’s active synchronization method. The default synchronization method is the neighbor offset synchronization method. Mesh beacon collision avoidance (MBCA) mitigates collisions of Beacon frames among hidden nodes. The details of mesh beaconing and synchronization are described in 14.13.</p>
IEEE 802.11 - 2020	
10[c] said first access point to:	The APs sold by Verizon are configured to perform as described in limitations 10[d] – 10[e].
10[d] transmit a beacon signal, said beacon signal comprising a value of the clock of the first access point at a time when the first access point transmits that beacon signal,	<p>Beacon frames comprise the value of the TSF timer at the time of transmission.</p> <p><b>11.1.2.3 TSF for an MBSS</b></p> <p>The TSF in an MBSS is provided by the MBSS’s active synchronization method. A mesh STA shall initialize its TSF timer according to the MBSS’s active synchronization method. The mesh STA shall periodically transmit Beacon frames that contain the value of its TSF timer to announce its local time reference. Mesh STAs receiving a Beacon frame use the timing information in the Beacon frame as specified by the MBSS’s active synchronization method. See 14.13.2 for details.</p>
IEEE 802.11 - 2020	

Claim 10	Identification
<p>10[e] such that a second access point operating in the multi-channel radio system synchronizes a clock of that second access point by extracting the time data from the beacon signal of the first access point and adjusting the clock of the second access point in accordance with that time data from the beacon signal of the first access point.</p>	<p>In mesh networks, the mesh STA examines the reception time of the Beacon frames and adjusts its TSF to the most delayed neighbor STA.</p> <p><b>14.13.2.2.3 Clock drift adjustment</b></p> <p>When dot11MeshActiveSynchronizationMethod is neighborOffsetSynchronization (1), the mesh STA shall examine the reception time of the Beacon frames from neighbor STAs with which it maintains synchronization and adjust its TSF timer to compensate the relative timing error among neighbor mesh STAs caused by the clock drift. The mesh STA adjusts its TSF so that its TSF counting is aligned to the most delayed neighbor STA.</p> <p>IEEE 802.11 – 2020</p>